

At night we were at our old camp at the head of Beau Lac. In the alluvial woods *Aster hirsuticaulis* Lindl. was abundant. The lake in lower water would have been fine botanizing, but *Isoetes* that ought to have been near the surface was in three or four feet of water. I spent over an hour wading up to my neck in the cold water, supposing I was getting *Isoetes hieroglyphica* A. A. Eaton, but Eaton tells me that out of some three hundred specimens all but about a dozen are *Isoetes echinospora Braunii* Engelm.

The marshy shores gave us *Listera convallarioides* Nutt. and *Carex intumescens Fernaldi* Bailey, and near Cross Lake Rapids was *Asarum Canadense* L. Our guide thought he could show us the red water lily in Glazier Lake. It proved to be *Polygonum amphibium* L. growing with *Sparganium simplex angustifolium* (Michx.) Engelm. and *Myriophyllum verticillatum* L. The little rocky islet in the St. John at the mouth of the St. Francis had *Poa glauca* Vahl., *Juncus Dudleyi* Wiegand, *J. Vascyi* Engelm., *Allium Sibiricum* L., *Astragalus alpinus* L., *Lathyrus palustris* L., *Aragallus Johannensis* Rydb., *Vaccinium cespitosum* Michx., *Gentiana acuta* Michx., *G. linearis* Froel., *Castilleja acuminata* (Pursh.) Spreng., *Aster longifolius* Lam., *A. longifolius villicaulis* A. Gray, *A. radula* Ait., *Solidago squarrosa* Muhl., *Tanacetum Huronense* Nutt., etc. This proved the best botanizing ground of the trip.

RUTLAND, VERMONT.

SHORTER NOTES

NOTES ON THE LOCAL FLORA. — Specimens of *Dryopteris simulata* and of *Woodwardia angustifolia* were found in abundance near Quogue, L. I., last summer. This is the fifth station in New York for the first and the sixth for the second. Very near these stations were found plants of *Caltha radicans*. This may be the West Hampton station of Britton's Flora for the division between the towns was not more than a third of a mile away.

In a swamp at West Hampton were found specimens of *Lycopodium alopecuroides*. This is the third station for Long Island.

A few plants of *Asplenium pinnatifidum* were found by a friend, Mr. Huntington, a few summers ago at Sharon, Conn.

This may be of interest in connection with the article, "A Summer in Salisbury, Connecticut" (TORREYA, March, 1904), Sharon being not very far distant. This station was noted some time ago in *The Fern Bulletin*.

I am sure all these plants are correctly identified. *Dryopteris simulata* has been seen by Mr. Clute and *Asplenium pinnatifidum* by Mr. Bissell.

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VIBURNUM MOLLE Michx. — Mr. Rehder's recent remarks on this species (*Rhodora*, 6: 58. Mr 1904) finally clear up the interesting question of the application of the name, and solve it in the way Dr. Small and I have both suspected to be correct, but without a definite knowledge of Michaux's type specimen, we had been unable to improve upon the conclusions of Dr. Gray. Mr. Fernald's photograph of the type sheet in the Paris herbarium has supplied Mr. Rehder with the desired information. In addition to the synonym *V. Demetronis* Deane and Robinson, cited by Mr. Rehder, should be added *V. pubescens petiolatum* Fitzpatrick (*Man. Flow. Pl. Iowa*, 140. 1899), and the range extended northward to Johnson and Jefferson counties, Iowa, where the shrub grows in rocky woods.

Michaux's subspecies *semitomentosum* is taken up by Mr. Rehder for the *V. molle* of Gray and more recent authors, the citation being *V. semitomentosum* (Michx.) Rehder, and the range given as from Kentucky to Florida and Texas. Mr. Harper's collections show that the plant occurs in Georgia. In *Manual*, p. 871, I indicated that it might extend northward to southern Pennsylvania; this suggestion was based on specimens with leaves but without flowers and fruit, collected by Dr. Small at Smithville, Lancaster County, in September, 1897; these, in their stellate pubescence and blunt teeth seem almost identical with those of specimens from the south.

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